

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday at El Paso, Texas; and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

Business office	Bell	Auto.
Editorial Rooms	115	1115
Society Reporter	2020	2020
Advertising department	1019	1019
	116	

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Herald, per month, 60c; per year, \$7.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Trow, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 40 cents a month. A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS.
Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION.

The Herald bases all advertising contracts on a guarantee of more than twice the circulation of any other newspaper in El Paso, Arizona, New Mexico or West Texas paper. Daily average exceeding 10,000.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The details of such examination are on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figure of circulation guaranteed.

No. 97 *Reposuer*

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.
Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should be aware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

Avoiding Double Taxation

A SECTION which the New Mexico constitution makers might with great advantage insert in the fundamental law of the new state is a provision to exempt from taxation all loans or evidences of loans upon real estate mortgage security. The essential fairness of such exemption is obvious to every intelligent man who stops to think about the subject of taxation as affected by the laws usually prevailing. The owner of property is supposed to render his property at full value, taking no account of any deferred payments he may still owe. The creditor holding this man's paper secured by a mortgage on the property already taxed is required by law to render the amount of such loan for taxation and subject this mere paper evidence of capital invested to a second mulcting by the state and local tax authorities.

This so plainly constitutes double taxation that it would seem as if argument were unnecessary, and the worst feature about it is that the borrower must finally pay the tax. A creditor will not submit to gouging of this sort because he does not have to. The man who borrows money pays all costs, including those imposed by the tax gatherers. Such a system of double taxation as exists in this state and in almost every state in the union simply makes it harder for men to borrow money for their legitimate purposes.

If the New Mexico constitution makers desire a model after which to pattern in instituting this very desirable reform, it may be found in the constitution of Louisiana, which is one of the very few states to have taken this sensible and advanced view of the proper objects of taxation. The following is the constitutional amendment adopted in Louisiana two years ago covering this point:

In addition to the property now exempted from taxation by existing laws, there shall also be exempt from taxation loans made upon the security of mortgages granted upon real estate situated in this state, as well as the mortgages granted to secure the said loans, and the notes, bonds or other written instruments evidencing the said loans, whether in the hands of the mortgagee, or his or their transferees; and all loans made by life insurance companies to their policyholders, upon the sole security of policies held by the borrower in the company making the loans, as well as all notes or other written instruments, evidencing such loans; provided, that in the case of loans upon policies of life insurance, as aforesaid, the rate of interest charged upon such loans does not exceed five percent (5%) per annum discount.

Such action on the part of Louisiana establishes it indisputably as one of the most progressive states in the union.

Pennsylvania is one of the states in which first degree murder must carry the death penalty and the jury has no discretion as to life imprisonment for this crime. Such a rule in this section would simply result in turning more murderers loose, for juries seem increasingly disinclined to pronounce the death penalty, even in the most flagrant cases.

The lawyers of Las Cruces ask the constitutional convention to establish county courts, the county judges to be "men learned in the law." It might also be well to require that they understand and speak English without an interpreter. It seems too bad that an English speaking American cannot even probate a will in some counties in New Mexico without hiring an interpreter to present his case to the Spanish speaking judge.

We may all flout the idea that we are dependent on Wall street for our financial and business health; but it is to be noticed that the whole country leaps at the first suggestion of returning activity on the stock exchange following the stagnation of recent months. An active stock market may not be a cause of national activity and prosperity, but it is generally regarded as a pretty good indication of business health; the psychological effect of activity or depression in Wall street is felt in the remotest communities of the United States and without doubt affects the feeling of the people generally and the working out of their plans. Just now there are evidences of a distinctly better tone in New York financial and investment circles, and the whole country begins to breathe more easily as a result.

Eliminations From Forest Reserves

ON January 1, under an order just issued, 383 square miles are to be eliminated from the Alamo national forest, lying east of Alamogordo, N. M. The addition of 35 square miles chiefly valuable for forest use has already taken effect. The large area to be eliminated has been determined upon careful survey to be more valuable for agriculture and grazing than for present or future forest use. The eliminated area covers most of the comparatively barren strip along the railroad and foothills north and northeast of Alamogordo up to the line of scrub timber.

The elimination is strictly in line with the established policy of the forest service to withdraw large areas where it seems desirable to conserve forest covering and then after withdrawal to institute thorough surveys with a view to rectifying the lines of reserved territory. These withdrawals have been taking place steadily all over the west, and the consistent following out of this policy will go far to disarm much of the criticism heretofore directed against the forest service by stock raisers, agriculturists and would be homesteaders, who could never understand the reasons for the temporary inclusion of large barren areas in so-called forest reserves.

The truth is these areas are now for the first time being thoroughly surveyed and classified, and it was far better that the original withdrawals should be too extensive rather than too meager. It is easy to let go what is not needed, but it would have been difficult to extend the lines of many forest reserves if the original withdrawals had been too scant.

If even half the things were true that the opposing party politicians are saying about each other, this blooming old republic wouldn't last 20 minutes.

A note of wisdom from the state railroad commissioner of Iowa. He has seen a great light, and he is not at all selfish about reflecting the refulgent ray. Says he, "The railroads and the people should have a better understanding and be fair to each other. People want and ought to have safety. There should be more double tracks, better depots, better service, and better connections. Iowa should adopt a systematic policy of eliminating dangerous grade crossings. The freight rates should be increased, if necessary, to follow out this policy." This remark is in striking contrast to the attitude of the average corporation-baiting legislature and state executive; the too common rule in the state governments is to enact two or three dozen laws the ultimate effect of which is greatly to increase the cost of railroad operations, and then on top of that orgie of demagogic excess start an agitation for 2 cent passenger fares and cheaper freight rates.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

HOW sad, distraught and melancholy, must be the man whose would-be jolly engravings jar the press! The more he tries to entertain me, the more, old fishhooks! does he pain me, and add to my distress. His pictures always make me restive; when they're not flat they are suggestive of things good men disdain; in shady things he likes to wallow, and those who would his footsteps follow run chances of a stain. Without respect for man or woman, he's fond of monsters superhuman, distorted things and base; he mocks the list of human-tribe ills, and draws his grim and ghastly liels upon the mortal face. O, I can sit upon a casket, and pile men's bones into a basket, and find more fun in that, than I can find in daily viewing the "comic" pictures which are strewing in rubbish course and flat. Bring forth some artists clean and clever, some healthy-minded chaps who never see humor in the vile! O, let them illustrate the capers of normal people, in the papers, and then just watch us smile!

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams.

Over Man

Beatrice Fairfax Says Marry Young; Don't Wait.

WHEN a girl marries a man who is many years her senior, she marries for money, for a home or because she is afraid she may be an old maid. In fact, she marries for any other reason than the one she ought to love. It stands to reason that a young girl cannot fall in love with an old man. Sometimes a girl gets a silly idea into her head that her ideal man must be middle aged and wise; must have tried every shade of life and have lost faith in it; must be cynical and have lost faith in all mankind, especially womankind. The romantic little goose thinks that she will marry him and restore his faith. She never thinks how her young spirit will rebel against his years and his lack of enthusiasm.

Cannot Restore Youth.
The man to marry is one within ten years of your own age. A man who will still have enough spirit and go in him to enjoy fun and the natural pleasures of youth. No old man can come back to your youthful plan. You will have to go to him, and be an old woman before your time.

All the comforts and riches in the world won't compensate for what you must give up if you marry a man old enough to be your father. Marry young, even if you have to economize and wear your hats two seasons. It's all worth while if you have the man you love by your side. Old men are all right in their proper place, but that place is not by the side of a young wife.

THE ARTIST

By Radcliffe Martin.

OSWALD CURTIS sat amongst a cheerful group of friends in his studio. They all looked at Oswald, who was the best fellow in the world, and none of them looked at his paintings, which were the worst paintings in the world.

"Have some more whisky, you fellows," said Oswald. "It isn't very good, because my regular man won't give me any more credit, and I had to give an order to a canvasser for a new kind. Now I want to talk to you about my affairs. You're all old pals, and I think that I owe all of you money." There was a general murmur of assent.

"Now I want to pay every one of you, but these pictures won't do it," said Higgins, who is a member of the New York Art club, glanced round at the array of canvases and shook his head.

Brook drank off his whisky to give him courage for an agonizing moment, and then said boldly: "Look here, Oswald, I'm sure that none of us care twopenny about the trifle you owe us. We're willing to lend more if you'll take it. But if you want specially to raise money just now and won't borrow, I say sell your frames. There must be thirty yards of good framing in this place."

"That wouldn't help," said Oswald gravely. "My frame-maker is a grand old fellow, and if I did get anything for the frames I should think it a moral obligation to pay him first. But I'll tell you what I want to sell a picture for. You know that I went down into the country this summer to work out an idea I had for a picture of Cicer turning men into swine. Well, of course, I put up at a farm house, so that I could have plenty of pigs for models. There were some Americans staying in the neighborhood hunting up their pedigrees—father and son, daughter, Col. and Mary Watson. I got very sweet on Mary Watson. I was down there, and—well, anyhow, she didn't object to it. When I spoke to her father he was nice enough in one way. He told me straight that though he'd a pot of money he didn't object to me because I was a poor man. He'd been poor enough himself, even though now he was head of the Cheving Gum trust. And Mary would have none of me. I got two. But the colonel said to me: 'I don't care about the dollars you want. Some proof that you can make good. You've been spending your time painting pictures; well, sell some to convince me that you're not a humbug.' Anyone can make a thing, but it takes a derved good man to sell it afterwards. Just you show me that you've got some jump in you, and I'll let Mary have her own way."

Mosby coughed in rather an embarrassed manner. "Now look here," continued Oswald. "I want you fellows to think it over, and scheme out some way in which we can create a demand for my pictures. I promise you in return that when I'm married I won't paint any more. Now I don't want any underhand scheming to buy pictures yourselves. What I want is an idea that will bring me a genuine purchaser." Fawson and Brook arose together. They were conscious that their respective newspapers needed their presence.

That night as Brook sat in his office at the Daily Wire he was disgusted at the poor stories the staff brought in. "If only I could make some of you understand that this is a live paper, and not a parish magazine," he groaned. "We've stories enough of a sort, but they lack the human note." And at that moment temptation and the thought of Oswald Curtis came into his head together. He seized some flimsy, scribbled wildly for a few moments, and then said to an office boy: "Here, get me a proof of this."

As he breakfasted at 11 o'clock the next morning he read with much interest a paragraph on the Daily Wire's front page:

THE HERALD'S Daily Short Story

TURE—Those who remember Mr. Oswald Curtis's last Academy picture, "The Murderess," and who does not?—will be interested to hear of a romance which attaches to that magnificent work of art. The striking figure of the woman grasping the knife whilst her beautiful face is convulsed with thrilling passion, was drawn by Mr. Curtis, not from an ordinary studio model, but from a charming young lady of his acquaintance.

A wealthy young New Zealander who chanced to be in England, saw Mr. Curtis's picture at the recent exhibition, and fell violently in love with the original. He was present at the Academy every day, and stood conspicuous amongst the admiring crowds that always surrounded the picture. At last he contrived to obtain the artist's private address and since he has haunted his studio in Glenhorne Gardens, the artist, though sympathizing very keenly with the young man, has not yet felt justified in giving him any hint as to the identity of the lady—even though the impassioned lover has threatened to commit suicide. "Good," murmured Brook to himself, "it gets the studio address in beautiful style. That's a nice touch, too, about his last Academy picture. No one would presume that it was his first."

He called a taxi, and whirled off to Curtis's studio. He met Fawson at the door as he alighted. "Isn't it a glorious ad?" he cried proudly. "Glad you like it, old man! I rather put myself upon it."

"You?" "Yes, you might have guessed that I did it. I made up my mind to help old Curtis, so I scribbled a par or so. I'm just taking him the paper. Ten years he's never seen it yet. He never read the paper except there's some special cricket on."

Brook snatched the paper from his hand and read:

A Libel in a Picture.

That promising young artist, Mr. Oswald Curtis, whose masterpiece, "The Murderess," is reported to be under the consideration of the Chantry self, is at present involved in a curious difficulty. The model for a strikingly handsome figure which thrilled all beholders, was a well-known society lady—a charming widow with a very large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Curtis originally intended to paint her as Lady Macbeth, and she sat for him on the understanding. However, at the last moment, before the picture was sent to the Academy, an acute critic pointed out that the face of the model, though beautiful, was not really the face of Lady Macbeth. So the artist hurriedly altered the title to "The Murderess."

When his model discovered that all her friends identified her as the original face of the picture and that in her own circle she was being spoken of as the murderess, she was seriously annoyed, and instructed her solicitors to take proceedings for libel. It is to be hoped, though, for the sake of the painting, that the case will be dropped. The artist's model will not have to be fought out in court.

"Ripping, isn't it?" said Fawson, as he watched Brook's face. "Oh, it's good enough; but for heaven's sake, look at this!" And he handed Fawson the paragraph from the Live Wire.

"Why didn't you tell me that you were going to write him up?" said Fawson, as he read the story of the Impassioned New Zealander. "For that matter, why didn't you tell me?"

"Never occurred to me till I got to the office."

"Same here. But it'll make poor old Curtis a laughing stock. It doesn't matter much about our papers, I don't suppose your proprietor will grumble. Mine never does unless he's run into."

(Continued on next page.)

The Formation Of Parties

II—CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

THE first congress of the United States under the constitution was chosen in a haphazard fashion that did not arise to the dignity of a general campaign. Americans seem to have the habit of believing that their political world was called into being by a constitutional fiat in the year 1787. Important as that constitution has become in later years, sacred as it now is, the people of the country in 1787 gave it no reverence and were persuaded with difficulty to accept it in the nature of an experiment.

During the long quarrel between the people of the American colonies and the English king, the colonists were divided into two parties bearing the English names of Whigs and Tories. The Whigs were the aggressive patriots and the Tories were the conservative and cautious loyalists. When the revolution came the Whigs were patriots and the Tories were proscribed and despised traitors. After the revolution had won the war and had become thirteen independent republican states united only by that "rule of law" the Articles of Confederation, the Tories were driven into exile or compelled to abstain from political activity. The Whig party divided upon questions of confederation policy. But for the most part the people were selfish adherents to local state interests and the shadow of a confederate government almost entirely disappeared.

Small Quarrel Starts It.
A foreign shipmaster whose vessel was at anchor in the Potomac river, under the jurisdiction of Maryland, had a quarrel with the wharfmaster at Alexandria in Virginia. His ship was discharging and taking on cargo at Alexandria, and yet he was acting under the authority of Maryland law in defying the Virginia authorities 30 feet away. This condition of affairs was intolerable. Efforts to induce the state legislatures to grant the continental congress power to control the tariff and to regulate commerce, had proved unsuccessful.

But in the Virginia legislature Mr. Madison brought up the case of the Alexandria wharfmaster and the foreign shipmaster and succeeded in procuring authorization for a conference of Maryland and Virginia representatives for the establishment of mutual commercial regulations. This conference, which met at Alexandria, and later moved to Mount Vernon, decided to invite the other central states—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—to subscribe to the same system of commercial treaties. Out of this grew the Annapolis convention which in turn called a constitutional convention which submitted to the people of the states that document which created the American republic.

Fight on Ratification.
When the constitution was submitted, the people at once divided into two parties, these urging its adoption taking the name of Federalists and those in opposition that of anti-Federalists. By the middle of the summer of 1788 eleven of the states had ratified the constitution and elections were held in the various states for representatives, the legislatures chose the senators, and presidential electors were selected—in five states by the people, and in the others by the legislatures. Some states each district chose its representatives in congress when it pleased, while in others there was a statewide election day. Most of the elections continued for three days and the voting was viva voce.

The continental congress after the close of the war had been treated with slight consideration and generally was held in open contempt. There is no good reason to believe that the mass of the people expected the new experiment in government to succeed. The senators and representatives elected to congress were so careless as to delay their attendance, so that more than a month was wasted in vain efforts to obtain a quorum. North Carolina and

Rhode Island had not yet come into the Union, so that there were 22 senators and 65 representatives in the first congress which sat in New York in the spring of 1789.

Senators All Federalists.
All of the senators, having been elected by legislatures which had ratified the constitution, were Federalists. Fifty-three of the 65 representatives also were Federalists, but in the house there was a tiny minority of 12 anti-Federalists who had been elected chiefly because they had been opposed to the adoption of the constitution. It soon became apparent, however, that the new experiment was worthy of a fair trial and opposition to the constitution soon completely disappeared.

The new constitution having been accepted, but human nature not having been revolutionized, the political clans again divided on the question of how the constitution ought to be interpreted. The party names Federalists and anti-Federalists were continued, but with a new meaning. The Federalists were those who believed in a strong central government and a loose construction of the constitution, while the anti-Federalists were tenacious of the rights of the states and demanded strict construction of the fundamental law. President Washington feared the division of the people into hostile political camps and did his best to keep down party agitation. He invited into his cabinet Alexander Hamilton, foremost among the broad constructionists, and Thomas Jefferson, the leader of the strict constructionists. But this administrative act could not prevent a division of opinion in the congress which was charged with the business of making statutory provisions for the establishing of the machinery of the new government.

First "Off Year" Campaign.
When the time came to choose the members of the second congress there was a great deal more public interest than had been manifested in the first election, and this—first "off year" campaign—resulted in the election of 55 Federalists and 14 anti-Federalists. The Federalist victory was complete, but the senate showed a change of sentiment that presaged the coming division, there being 17 Federalists and 13 anti-Federalists in the upper house. In the first congress the senate had been solidly Federalist, in the second congress that party had a majority of but two.

The Federalists acknowledged the personal leadership of Hamilton, while the opposition was captained by Mr. Jefferson, who soon abandoned the title of anti-Federalist and gave his following the name of Democratic-Republican party. The members of the party usually shortened this name to "Republican," but the Federalists in derision always called their opponents "Democrats." In the fullness of time the name given in derision was adopted in pride, just as the appellation "Christian," and the party dropped the co-title "Republican" and ever since has been known as the Democratic party. The word Republican was first dropped generally in 1824, but remained in use in many states until 1850.

Federalists Meet Defeat.
In 1792 Washington was reelected president, being supported both by the Federalists and the Democrats. But the two parties fought hard for congressional control, and, for the first time, the Federalists were defeated, the Democrats returning 54 members of the house, as against 51 Federalists, giving a Democratic majority of three. But the Federalists gained in the senate, where there were 18 Federalists and 12 Democrats. In the "off year" election of 1794 the Federalists made violent efforts to gain control of the lower house of congress, but were not successful. The Democrats increasing their majority from three to 12.

In 1796, Gen. Washington having refused a third term, the two parties for the first time went into battle with

Abe Martin



O' all th' snips a feller that tells th' things his wife hears is th' worst. Miss Fawn Lippincott is in Joplin, Missouri, 'gath'ring' atmosphere for a Indiana novel.

the presidency at stake, the Federalists supporting John Adams and the Democrats, Thomas Jefferson. There were then 18 states and the presidential electors were chosen by the legislatures in 10 of them. Adams was elected president, but the Federalists were unable to capture the house of representatives, 54 Democrats and 51 Federalists being elected. The Federalists were successful in state legislative contests, however, and increased their majority in the senate, having 21 as against 11 Democrats.

If the Democratic electoral votes had been massed Adams would have been defeated. The knowledge of this fact and the possession of a slight advantage in the house of representatives caused the Democrats to view with suspicion the administration of Adams. Adams' utter lack of contribution to Democratic distrust. Thus it came about that the party division was made absolute and Federalists and Democrats began to hate each other. Then came the first great political campaign of our history.

Tomorrow—The Campaign of 1798.

COURT ASKED TO MAKE

OFFICIALS ENFORCE THE LAW

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 25.—The criminal branch of the superior court refused to issue the 1000 warrants asked for by the Public Welfare league for the arrest of mayor Hiram Gill, chief of police Wapenastien and owners and occupants of the King street "vice district." Judge J. C. Donald ruled that as to the mayor and chief of police he had no jurisdiction. He gave orders to prosecuting attorney George F. Vanderveer to issue warrants for the arrest of offenders if the nuisance in the district is not removed by Saturday. Vanderveer had refused to assist the Public Welfare league in the procuring of warrants. In the application the defendants were charged with a misdemeanor in refusing to obey the order of Judge Mitchell Gilliam to abate a nuisance.

The proceedings today were separate from the contempt of court against the mayor and others, which will be heard on Friday.

OPINIONS RENDERED IN

TWO TEXAS ELECTION CASES

Austin, Texas, Oct. 25.—The supreme court today in a written opinion in the case of Hammond vs. Ash, from Harris county, in which M. F. Hammond seeks a mandamus to secure a trial by jury in an election contest, declared the defendant not entitled to a trial by jury.

In the case of J. B. Durrett vs. J. D. Robinson, district judge of Bell county, the court held the commissioner's court has no right to create new districts for local elections, and that only justice precincts of counties and cities can vote on local option.

congenial than her husband's society affairs.

I have seen a woman who possessed every earthly blessing and who was envied by her friends because her husband came to her directly after business hours with some plan for her entertainment, and seemed always solicitous about having her enjoy herself.

Yet he found all his pleasures at the club or in entertainments apart from her. When she complained to him that she felt lonely and dissatisfied with her life he thought her most unreasonable and unappreciative of a good husband.

Did he not do his duty better than most men of her acquaintance? He could not understand that a quiet evening at home, where he seemed to be happy and contented because he was with her, would have meant more to her than all the pleasure he provided her apart from him.

Alas, when it takes SO LITTLE to make a woman happy (a loving and reasonable woman), how needlessly sad it seems that so many women are unhappy.

Judge Newcomb returned to Las Cruces yesterday.

A. Krakauer, of San Antonio, came in town yesterday from the east.

Whitlaw Reid, who passed last winter in Phoenix for his health, will return directly after the election.

A large congregation welcomed Rev. H. W. Moore, the new pastor at the Presbyterian church here.

The smelter Republicans have nominated E. Wall Kipp for justice, and J. E. Parker for constable.

The McGinty band will hold its regular weekly practice Wednesday night, next, owing to the engagement to-night of the brass house.

The cement shipped by New Orleans from England for the Selden dam, is en route to El Paso over the G. H.

The reception at St. Clement's rectory next Thursday night will be especially for those friends who assisted at the recent rectory fire.

Rev. F. Corbin leaves this afternoon for Fort Worth with his two daughters to place them in school.

The vote of the county is given below, as estimated by a careful observer. Camp Schryver, 50; Van Horn, 75; Sierra Blanca, 40; Fort Hancock, 90; Quadrailla, 30; The Island, 30; San Elizario, 450; Towne, 235; Clint, 30; Socorro, 225; El Paso, 1300. Total, 3335.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox On Little Foxes On Domestic Vines

Copyright, 1910, by the New York Evening Journal Publishing Company.

UNLESS a woman is utterly devoid of reason and good sense, it is the simplest of matters for the man she loves to make her happy after marriage.

A little tact, a little self-denial, a little patience, much consideration, many small attentions, and unfeigned kindness will keep the average woman as happy as her days are long.

But in spite of the simplicity of the domestic failures, and the disappointed and disappointed wives seem to outnumber the satisfied ones.

Most men begin married life with more real love in their hearts than most women bestow upon their husbands; yet, after a few years of domestic life it is the woman who gives up and the man who seems to fall in bestowing the proofs of affections which are so necessary to the happiness of most women.

Where Men Fail.
The leading desire of a woman's heart is to feel always, and under all circumstances, that she is first in her husband's thoughts. The next desire is to feel that he likes to be with her; that he enjoys her society, and that he comes to her joyfully, and goes from her regretfully, even as in the days of courtship.

It is just in these two matters that so many men fail. Most recent men give their wives dutiful attentions. They provide for their wants, and are anxious to have them entertained; but too frequently they are satisfied to provide amusement and entertainment which does not necessitate their personal participation.

A woman who had received an expensive New Year gift was, nevertheless, made unhappy by having her husband sit in an absent-minded manner through the dinner hour with friends, and to hear him ask to be excused as soon as decency allowed, and to see him hurry away to watch the old year out and the new in at his club.

Her unhappiness over this incident seemed unreasonable to him; yet had he given her that hour of his undivided attention and shown pleasure in giving her it as he did as the New Year came in, he could have finished the night with his club and left no scarring memory on the heart of the woman he had chosen from all the world to be his companion.

It required only a little self-denial and a little tact to make this one wife happy.

Tenderness and Tact.
Unless a woman is obsessed by the demon of jealousy, which makes her incapable of sane reasoning and good judgment, she does not object to having her husband show other women gallant and gracious attentions. She is indeed proud of him when other women admire him and find his society agreeable.

But in order for any woman to take this view of life, the man must be tender and tactful enough to make his wife feel ALWAYS that she stands first in his heart.

He must look in her eyes when she is talking to him; not past her to gaze at some other; he must see her when she enters a room and come to meet her; he must not forget her presence and sit or stand with his back to her while he entertains some other woman; and he must be as ready and quick to praise his wife as he is to praise others.

Cause for Jealousy.
When a man springs quickly to the defense of another woman, who is criticized in any manner, and at the same time is prone to think his own wife needs criticism, he must not be surprised if she sees that she has some unlovely called "jealousy."

The tactful man can and will avoid such situations by keeping his wife confident of her power to charm and please him; and whenever he goes from her presence he will make her feel that he goes regretfully.

There are men who treat their wives as good hearted boys treat their mothers when they first develop into young manhood.

A husband of this type tries to do his duty by his wife; he looks after her comfort; he sees that she has some one to help her pass the time; he gets theater tickets for her and her friends, and then he joyfully hurries away to find his own pleasures, just as the boy hurries off to his comrades and his girl friend after being sure that he has neglected no duty toward his mother.

Mothers and Wives.
But while the mother is satisfied with this kind of attention the wife is not—unless she has ceased to care for her physical comforts, and unless she, too, has other pleasures more